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THE TEA ROSE.

BY MRS. R. C. BEECHER STOWE.

PART I.

There it stood, in its little green vase, on a light ebony stand, in the window of the drawing room. The rich satin curtains with their costly fringes, swept down on either side of it, and around it glittered every rare and fanciful article which wealth can offer to luxury, and yet that simple rose was the fairest of them all. So pure it looked—its white leaves just touched with that delicious creamy tint, peculiar to its kind, its cup so full, so perfect, its heart bending as if it were sinking and melting away in its own luxuriance—oh, when did man ever make anything like the living perfect flower?

But the sunlight that streamed through the window saved something fairer than the rose. Reclined on an ottoman, in a deep repose, and intently engaged with a book, lay what seemed the living counterpart of that so lovely flower. That cheek so pale, an angelic smile, the long, down cast lashes, and the expression of the beautiful mouth, so sorrowful, yet so subdued and sweet—it seemed like the picture of a dream.

"Florence!" echoed a merry and musical voice in a sweet impatient tone. Turn your head, reader, and you will see a dark and sparkling maiden, the very model of some little willful elf, born of mischief and merriment, with a dancing eye, a foot that scarcely seemed to touch the carpet, and a smile so multiplied by dimples, that it seemed like a thousand smiles at once. "Come, Florence, I say," said the little fairy, "put down that wise, good, excellent volume, and talk with a poor little mortal—come, descend from your cloud, my dear."

The fair apparition thus adjured, obeyed, and looking up, revealed just the eyes you expected to see beneath such lids; eyes deep, pathetic and rich, as a strain of sad music.

"I say, cousin," said the dark lady, "I've been thinking what you are to do with your pet rose, when you go to New York—as to our great consolation you are going to do; you know it would be a sad pity to leave it with such a wretched brain as I am. I do love flowers, that's a fact; that is, I like a regular bouquet, cut off and tied up to carry to a party; but as to all this tending and fussing that is necessary to keep them growing, I've no gifts for that line."

"Make yourself quite easy as to that, Kate," said Florence, with a smile. "I've no intention calling upon your talents; I have an asylum for my favorite."

"Oh, then, you know just what I was going to say," said Mrs. Marshall, I presume has been speaking to you; she was here yesterday, and I was very pathetic upon the subject, telling her the loss your favorite would sustain, and so forth, and she said how delighted she should be to have it in her greenhouse, it is in such a fine state now, so full of buds. Told her I knew you would like of all things to give it to her; you were always so fond of Mrs. Marshall, you know."

"Nay, Kate, I'm sorry, but I have otherwise engaged it."

"Who can it be? you have so few intimates here."

"Oh, only one of my old fancies."

"But do tell me, Florence."

"Well, cousin, you know the little pale girl to whom we give sewing."

"What, little Mary Stephens? How absurd! This is just of a piece, Florence, with your other motherly, old maidish ways—dressing dolls for poor children, making caps and knitting socks for all the dirty babies in the region round about. I do believe that you have made more calls in those two vile ill-smelling alleys back of our house than ever you have in Chestnut street, though you know every body has been half dying to see you; and now, to crown all, you must give this bit to a little seamstress girl, when one of your most intimate friends, in your own class, would value it so highly. What in the world can people in their circumstances want of flowers?"

"Just the same that I do," replied Florence, calmly. "Have you never noticed that the little girl never comes here without looking wishfully at the opening bud? and don't you remember the morning when she asked me so prettily if I would let her mother come and see it, she was so fond of flowers?"

"But, Florence, only think of this rare flower standing on a table with ham, and eggs, and cheese, and flurried in the close little room where Mrs. Stephens and her daughter manage to wash, iron, cook, and nobody knows what besides."

"Well, Kate, and if I were obliged to live in one coarse room, and wash, iron, and cook, as you say—I I had to spend every moment of my time in hard toil with no prospect from my window but a brick side wall, or a dry lane, such a flower as this would be untold happiness to me."

"Pshaw, Florence—all sentimental; poor people have no time to be sentimental; besides, I don't think it will grow with them—it is a green house flower, and used to delicate living."

"Oh, as to that, a flower never inquires whether its owner be rich or poor; and Mrs. Stephens, whatever else she has not, has sunshine of as good a quality as that that streams through our window. The beautiful things that God makes are the gift of all alike. You will see that my little rose will be as well and merry in Mrs. Stephens's room as in ours."

"Well, after all, how odd! When one gives to poor people one wants to give them something useful—a bushel of potatoes, or a ham, for example."

"Why, certainly, potatoes and ham must be had; but, having ministered to the first and most craving wants, why not add any little pleasures or gratifications that we may have in our power to give? I know that there are many of the poor who have fine feeling and a keen sense of the beautiful, which rusts out and dies because they are too hard pressed to procure it one gratification. Poor Mrs. Stephens, for example; I know she would enjoy birds, flowers, and music as much as I do. I have seen her eye kindle as she has looked on these things in our drawing-room, and yet not one beautiful thing can she command. From necessity, her room, her clothing, and all that she has, must be coarse and plain. You should have seen the almost rapture that she and Mary felt when I offered them my rose."

"Dear me! all this may be true, but I never thought of it before. I never thought that these hard-working people had any idea of taste!"

"Then why do you see so often the geranium or rose carefully nursed in an old cracked teapot in the poorest room, or the morning glories planted in a box, and made to twine around the window. Do not all these show how every human heart yearns after the beautiful? You remember how Mary, our washerwoman, set up a whole night after a hard day's work, that she might make her first baby a pretty frock to be baptized in."

"Yes, I remember, and how I laughed at you for making such a tasty little cap for it."

"Well, Katy, I think that the look of perfect delight and satisfaction with which the poor girl regarded her baby in its new dress and cap, was something quite worth creating; I do believe she could not have thanked me more, if I had sent her a barrel of flour."

"Well, I never before thought of giving to the poor any thing but what they really needed, and I have always been willing to do that, when I could without going far out of my way."

"Well, cousin, if our Heavenly Father gave to us as we often give, we should have only coarse shapeless piles of provision, lying about the world, instead of all the beautiful variety of trees, fruits and flowers which now delight us."

"Well, well, cousin, I suppose you are right, but pray have mercy on my poor head; it is too small to hold so many new ideas at once; even go on your own way;" and the little lady began practicing a waltzing step before the glass with great satisfaction.

PART II.

It was a very small room, and lighted by only one window. There was no carpet on the floor; there was a clean but coarsely covered bed in one corner; a cupboard with a few plates and dishes in the other; a chest of drawers; and before the window stood a small cherry stand, quite new, and indeed the only article in the room that seemed so. A pale sickly looking woman of forty was leaning back in her rocking chair, her eyes closed, and her lips compressed as if in pain. She rocked backward and forward a few moments, pressed her hands upon her eyes, and then languidly resumed the fine stitching on which she had been busy since morning. The door opened, and a slender little girl of about twelve years of age entered, her large blue eyes dilated, and absolutely radiant with delight, as she held up the small vase with the rose tree in it.

"Oh see! mother, see! there's one in full bloom, two more half out, beautiful buds!" The poor woman's face brightened, as she looked on the rose, and then on her sickly girl, on whose face she had not seen so bright a color for months.

"God bless her!" said she involuntarily.

"Miss Florence! I knew you would feel so; mother, don't it make your head ache better to see this flower? Now you won't look so wishful at the gardeners' stands in the market, will you? We have a rose handsomer than any of theirs. Why it seems to me, that it is worth as much to us as our whole little garden used to be. See how many more buds there are on it, just count, and only smell the flower! Where shall we put it?" and Mary skipped about the room, placing the treasure first in one position, and then in another, and walking off to see the effect, till her mother gently reminded her that the rose tree could not preserve its beauty without sun light.

"Oh yes, truly!" said Mary, "well, then, it must stand here on this new stand. How glad I am that we have such a hand some new stand for it. It will look so much better!" And Mrs. Stephens laid down her work, and folded a piece of a

newspaper on which the treasure was duly deposited.

"There," said Mary, watching the arrangement eagerly, "that will do; no though, it does not show both the buds—turn it further round—a little more—there, it's right!" and Mary walked round the room to view the rose in various positions, after which she insisted that her mother should go around with her to the outside to see how it looked there. "How kind it was in Miss Florence to think of giving this to us," said Mary; "though she had done so much for us, and given us so many things, yet this present seems the best of all, because it seemed as if she thought of us, and knew just how we felt, and so few do that."

"Yes, indeed," said Mrs. Stephens, sighing.

What a bright afternoon that small gift made in that little room! How much faster Mary's tongue and fingers flew the livelong day; and Mrs. Stephens, in the happiness of her child, almost forgot that she had a headache, and thought, as she sipped her evening cup of tea, that she felt much stronger than she had done for some time.

The rose! its sweet influence died not with that first day. Through all the long cold winter that followed, the watching, tending and cherishing of that flower, awakened a thousand pleasant trains of thought that beguiled the sameness and weariness of their life. Every day the fair growing flower put forth some fresh beauty; a bud—a leaf—or a new shoot, constantly excited fresh delight in its possessors. As it stood in the window, the passer-by would stop and gaze, attracted by its beauty, and then how proud was Mary, nor did even the careworn widow notice with indifference when she saw the eye of a chance visitor rest admiringly on her favorite.

But little did Florence know when she gave that gift, that there was twined around it an invisible thread, that reached far as brightly into the web of her destiny.

One cold afternoon in the early spring, a tall, graceful young man called at the lowly room to receive and pay for some linen which the widow had been making up. He was a wayfarer and stranger in the place, recommended through the charity of some of Mrs. Stephens's patrons. His eyes, as he was going out, rested admiringly upon the rose; he stopped and looked earnestly at it.

"It was given to us," said little Mary quickly, "by a young lady as sweet and as beautiful as that is."

"Ah!" said the stranger, turning and fixing upon her a pair of very bright eyes, pleased and rather struck with the simplicity of the communication, "and how came she to give it to you, my little girl?"

"Oh, because we are poor, and mother is sick, and we never have any thing pretty. We used to have a garden once, and we loved flowers so much, and Miss Florence found all this out, and she gave us this."

"Florence!" echoed the stranger.

"Yes, Miss Florence! I'm sure, a beautiful young lady—they say she was from foreign parts, though she speaks English just like any other lady, only sweeter."

"Is she here now? is she in the city?" said the gentleman eagerly.

"No, she left some months ago," said the widow; but noticing the sudden shade of disappointment on his face, she added, "but you can find all about her by inquiring at her aunt, Mrs. Carlisle's, No. 10—street."

As the result of all this, Florence received from the office in the next mail, a letter, in a hand-writing that made her tremble. During the many early years of her life spent in France, she had well learned that writing; had loved as a woman like her loves, only once; but there had been obstacles of parents and friends, separation, and long suspense, till at length, for many bitter years, she had believed that the relentless sea had closed forever over that hand and heart; and it was this belief that had touched, with such sweet calm sorrow, every line in her lovely face. But this letter told her that he was living, that he had traced her, even as a hidden streamlet may be traced, by the freshness, the greenness of heart, which her deeds of kindness had left wherever she had passed.

And thus much said, do our fair readers need any help in finishing this story for themselves? Of course not.

Speech of Mr. Simmons,

OF RHODE ISLAND,

On Mr. Clay's Resolutions, and in reply to Messrs. Wright, Woodbury, and Cabot, delivered in the Senate of the United States, Friday, March 11, 1842.

Mr. President: I propose to say a few words upon the questions now before the Senate, but shall confine my remarks to such of them as are contained in the five first resolutions of the series, and to the amendments proposed, because they relate to matters now under consideration to a committee of which I am a member.

The purpose of these five first resolutions is, to have the Senate declare what shall be the annual amount of revenue, and how it shall be levied and collected.

Other and subsequent resolutions pro-

pose modes of retrenchment. In these the result is stated; and they assume that, with proper retrenchment and economy, it will be requisite that an annual amount of twenty-six millions of dollars be raised to meet all the engagements of the Government, viz: twenty-two millions for ordinary annual expenditures; two millions for the gradual payment of the existing debt; and two millions for contingencies, and for a reserved fund.

They propose to raise these twenty-six millions by such a modification of existing laws as will prevent these reductions of the rates of duties to twenty per cent, which are contemplated by those laws, but which reductions cannot be made consistently with the public interest. They propose other direct and distinct changes from the practices of the Government under the late administration; such as that we shall stop running in debt, and also, cease to apply the land fund to the payment of ordinary daily expenses in time peace.

All these propositions appear to me to be recommended by every consideration of sound policy and justice; and yet they are opposed. Hence, we have the amendments proposed by the honorable Senator from New York (Mr. Wright), which I suppose should be first considered, although, as I construe the rules, they bring the original resolutions also within the range of the debate.

The first resolution agrees with the views of all sides. The amendments to the other four, and which I propose first to examine, seem to have two objects: one is to complain of what was done at the extra session, and the other to prevent any declaration by the Senate of what is proper to be done at this; and thus defeat the whole purpose of the original resolutions, which was to make such a declaration, upon the subject embraced, as would form the basis of present legislation. The amendments propose no such thing; and make no declaration of the amount to be raised for revenue. As this appears upon the face of the amendments, it might seem to be sufficient to dispose of them at once; but the argument of the honorable mover seems to be in support of them, or, I should rather say, in defence of excuse of the expenditures of the late administration. The amendment has indeed very little, and the argument less, to do with the real question presented in the resolutions, viz: the annual amount of revenue necessary for the Government for years to come.

This argument, as a defence or excuse of the late administration and its friends in Congress, for the appropriation and expenditure of immensely larger sums of money than was ever before known in our Government, in any Presidential term, in time of peace, I am free to admit was, as the arguments of the distinguished Senator usually are, ingenious, able, and fearless. It remains to be seen whether it has sufficient warrant in the facts it refers to, and upon which it entirely depends, to prevent the public judgment from determining that it was also a reckless one. I will not say what may be expected from the public judgment, but propose to examine and present the facts upon which the argument rests. These are drawn from the same source, by the mover of the original resolutions, and also by the mover of the amendments, viz: the tables showing the expenditures of former years.

The honorable Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay) gave the aggregate expenditure for each of the four years of the last administration, from 1837 to 1840 inclusive, amounting, in all, to over one hundred and forty-one millions of dollars, making an average of over thirty-five millions per annum; and from this he deducted his own estimate of what ought to be the annual amount of ordinary expenses (viz: twenty-two millions), and thereby showed an excess of thirteen millions a year over the expenditure proposed by himself. He declined to go into the details of the expenditures of the late administration, to show how this excess was caused.

The honorable Senator from New York went into the detail, in his reply to the Senator from Kentucky, and complained of the liability of such general statements to mislead the public. He admitted that the expenditures for the whole four years were \$141,584,221, but alleges that a large amount (\$30,597,843) was for other than the ordinary expenses of Government, and that the balance of about one hundred and eleven millions was the actual amount of the ordinary expenses of the Government for the four years; making, in round numbers, an average expenditure of about twenty-eight millions per year for ordinary expenses, and of about seven millions per year for debts, contingencies, &c.

This detailed statement, I think, gives a plainer, if not a more correct, view of the actual expenditures of the late administration, and enables us more clearly to see the difference between them and the proposed estimate for the revenue and expenditures of the Government. It shows that the amount for actual expenses of the late administration (of twenty-eight millions a year) greatly exceeds the proposed estimate of twenty-two millions

for the same objects in future, exhibiting a clear saving of six millions a year, by the present estimate, and puts in strong contrast their seven millions and a half per year for debt and contingencies, compared with the four millions now proposed, for the gradual payment of the debt thrown upon us, unpaid by the late administration, and for contingencies.

[The Senator from New York here interposed, "But two millions of this is now proposed for the payment of the debt."]

Mr. Simmons continued. I agree it is proposed that two millions a year shall be, but more of it may be, applied to that object—if it can be, and a sufficient amount be retained in a course of years to meet contingencies. It is in part for contingencies; and whether more than two millions may be regarded as an improvement of our condition, by lessening our debts, cannot now be told. All will agree, however, that the contrast afforded by the detailed mode of stating the accounts, adopted by the Senator, is highly favorable, whether the actual saving be six millions or eight millions a year.

The honorable Senator contends that the six millions a year, as proposed for the reduction of ordinary expenses, is not sufficient, and those expenses, should be cut down to a greater extent.

It is proper to examine his reasons for this. He says these very large appropriations and expenditures of the late administration were pressed up, to an unwarrantable and extravagant point, by the fact that they then had an immense surplus; and were driven to an extravagant expenditure to prevent a greater evil, which they regarded such a surplus to be. No defence is pretended, and no other excuse offered for their immense outlays, which the Senator himself characterizes as extravagant and unwarrantable, but this actual or apprehended surplus. But he says things are now different; that we are out of money, obliged to borrow, and should immediately make a great reduction; and, without naming any amount, insists that it should be more than six millions a year, and that twenty-two millions a year is too much for the expenditures.

The honorable Senator from New York was at the head of the committee in this body, having charge of the expenditures of the late administration. None so well as himself, therefore, can give explanation or excuse for those expenditures, which I suppose he reported and recommended. But I wish to state the facts as they appear on the record; and the ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer will hardly deny them. The late administration borrowed money upon Treasury notes, every year during its existence, and also borrowed to pay these very extravagant appropriations.

The very first bill reported by the honorable Senator, under Mr. Van Buren's administration, (Senate bill No. 1.) was one authorizing the administration to stop payment—I mean the payment of the fourth and last instalment to the States, ordered to be made by a former and then existing law.

The second bill of the House of Representatives, (House bill No. 2.) also reported to the Senate by the same Senator without amendment, was a bill to borrow money, upon Treasury notes. These are the facts. This was done at Mr. Van Buren's extra session, called, as we believed, for this very purpose. And yet, in a year after the administration is turned out, the excuse for an extravagant expenditure of an average of twenty-eight millions annually (the amount was over thirty-one millions, the very year and the year after they began to borrow) is, that they were pushed up to it by a surplus—a redundant treasury.

[Mr. Wright interposed and said, "that what he intended was, to say that during the administration of General Jackson, as well as Mr. Van Buren, they were driven to make extravagant appropriations—he meant to speak of the whole twelve years."]

Mr. Simmons re-joined. I did not so understand the honorable Senator. He was replying to the honorable Senator from Kentucky, (Mr. Clay,) and attempting to show that the Senator had made an over-estimate of the expenses of the late administration. Those during General Jackson's time had not, to my recollection been stated in the debate. And besides, so far as I recollect, during the first term of General Jackson's administration, the expenses were not very high. [Mr. Wright said, "look at the appropriations and expenditures for the last year."]

Mr. S. I perceive that they were both high; but the Senate will also recollect that this was after the surplus money had been disposed of by law.

They were certainly very high, and also extraordinary. On looking at the estimates of the Secretary for appropriations for that year, I find they amount to sixteen millions; but actual appropriations were made to the amount of thirty-seven millions—twenty-one millions more than the estimate. It was, in fact, believed that this was done on purpose to defeat the intentions of the law of Congress for depositing the surplus money with the States—a law which received, as was said

by him, "the reluctant assent" of the Executive. Twenty-nine millions were actually expended that year.

But the high expenditures which have been state in the debate on these resolutions, were those made during the late administration, in every year of which they borrowed money upon Treasury notes. Should the present administration continue to borrow throughout the term, their opponents here, the friends of the late, will have nothing to boast of in that respect, much as we, who support the Government, may regret it. In regard to being obliged to borrow money, the two administrations are alike.

Having thus shown that there is no foundation in fact for the argument of the honorable Senator, I suppose the argument itself is disposed of, and that their admitted extravagance is without pretext or excuse.

The question now to settle is, whether six millions a year, the amount estimated in the resolutions, is enough to deduct for the extravagance on an average of the entire four years of Mr. Van Buren.

The honorable Senator from New York says it is not. His friends here who voted the appropriations, and those who spent them, agree with him in this, let them show how much more than six millions a year should be deducted from their expenditures, so unless and wasteful. Let them take up their expenditures under each head, and confess that so much more was spent than was necessary on one branch, and so much on another, until they get through; and if they make out that, in the aggregate, they spent eight millions a year wastefully, and if we should consider the estimate correct and the confession a sincere and an honest one, I will agree to make it the basis of legislation, set down just two millions more to the score of their extravagance, and write twenty instead of twenty-two millions against their twenty-eight, for ordinary expenses.

Let them state this openly and above-board, so that the people can understand that it is for the purpose of economy, and not done under a cloak to deprive them of a fair protection for their labor, as there seems to be too much reason to fear is the object of the estimates and excuses now presented.

When I speak of estimates for the future revenue, I do not allude to any offered by the Senator from New York. He offered none. It was peculiar that he did not. An honorable Senator, a political friend of his, was remarking to me when he was speaking, that it was unsafe for any Senator to contend with the Senator from New York whose calculations and figures were concerned. At the very moment the Senator himself disclaimed all knowledge of such calculations, and therefore declined presenting any estimate whatever on the subject of the future revenue. But this part of the subject was taken up by the honorable Senator from New Hampshire, who declared at the outset that he had spent nearly half his life in what he called the drudgery of figures and calculations. Such an experience entitles his productions to consideration.

He has submitted so many and so various estimates for reducing the expenditures, that I cannot recollect their details; but the result of the whole seems to be, that the government can be administered at an annual expense of from seventeen to twenty millions of dollars; thus showing that, in his opinion, from eight to ten millions a year, certainly, were spent by the late administration more than was necessary. His account of the cause of this extravagance is different from the one given by the Senator from New York; although he took care to include the only which that Senator relied upon—that of a surplus in the Treasury. The Senator from New Hampshire says that the Executive department, at the other end of the avenue, was in no wise responsible for these appropriations and expenditures, and read from his own reports to Congress, to show how sharply he had rebuked his friends here for making them. Congress alone was responsible, he says, and acted against the wishes and in despite of his Executive rebuke. He certainly exhibits the Hon. Senator from New York (then the head of the financial department in this body) in a new attitude, and in a very different position from that which he was supposed to occupy, in the quarter of the country from which I come. No one there, ever suspected the honorable Senator from New York of being ignorant of, or indisposed to carry out, the wishes of the Executive, or of his party. We looked upon what he said or did as "by authority," when it happened not to agree with what was written in the report of the Secretary. And it must have been very different under that administration, from what it has been since I have had a seat in this body, if the party could not count upon its friends in Congress to carry out its views. I have seldom seen the time when they could not be counted to a man upon the eyes and noses in such a case. They had the majority in both houses of Congress during the whole of Mr. Van Buren's term, although I grant it was not always so in Gen. Jackson's time. Whatever may be said about the administration at

the west end of the avenue as distinct from its friends at this, in those days, the country will not forget that it was an unit party.

Let that be as it may, the honorable Senator from New Hampshire will have no cause to complain if his opponents now pay as much respect to his estimates for expenditures, while he is a Senator, as his friends did when he was the head of the department whose duty it was to make them; especially if his opponents come nearer to them now than his friends did then. Compare them, sir, and see how this stands. He estimated the expenses or appropriations, (and it makes but little difference which is taken, for they did not differ but about one million in the whole four years), in the aggregate, at eighty millions eight hundred and thirty-two thousand three hundred and eighty-one dollars and fifty cents, equal to an average of twenty millions per year. His friends in Congress actually appropriated one hundred and twelve millions seven hundred and eighty-six thousand six hundred and eleven dollars twenty-eight cents for the same four years—an average of twenty-eight millions per year. From this, it appears his friends varied in their acts from his estimates, on the average, about eight millions in each year; and taking a medium of the different views he has presented for the expenses in future, the estimates contained in the resolutions he is opposing, do not exceed his estimate one half as much, as the appropriations of his friends exceeded his own previous official estimates.

As to the proposition to raise two millions, and apply it annually to the payment of the existing debt, and an equal amount for contingencies, and for a permanent sum of at least two millions, to be in the Treasury at all times, I do not understand the Senator as making any objections to that.

The next subject is the plan presented by the honorable Senator from New Hampshire, of his mode of raising a sufficient revenue to meet the wants of an economical administration of the Government. He presents an estimate starting with the amount of dutiable imports presented by the honorable Senator from Kentucky, and goes on to make various additions, which he presumes must have been overlooked by the mover of the resolution; and carries up the amount from ninety-one millions to one hundred and twenty-six millions of dutiable goods, which, with eighteen millions of free articles, makes the aggregate value of the whole imports one hundred and forty-four millions. Upon this estimate of the value of dutiable goods, at one hundred and twenty-six millions, (thirty-five millions more than is estimated by the mover of the resolution, for he (Mr. Clay) computed from the table of exports of last year, the most of which were at higher prices than at present,) the honorable Senator from N. Hampshire computes his duties at 20 per cent., and can, of course, get revenue enough, on paper, either with or without including tea and coffee.

All his estimates show how easy it is to run up a calculation of income, when there is an object for it. I would not give a fig for an estimate which is not founded upon the recent experience of the country. Let us look at that, and on the difference between this new computation and the former views of the honorable Senator.

Twenty per cent., on his present calculation of a value of one hundred and twenty-six millions, gives \$25,200,000 00

The average amount of customs from 1837 to 1840, four years inclusive, 15,730,444 07

We last summer laid additional duties upon silks, wines, &c., which it was estimated would yield a revenue, taking former imports as a guide, of about 6,000,000 00

Making in all 21,730,444 07

From this must be subtracted the reductions from the average rates of duty for the four years above, as estimated by the Senator himself, viz 2,000,000

For the reduction at the end of 1839 2,000,000

At the end of last year 2,500,000

And for the year ending 30th June, 1842, 2,500,000

Making, according to his own estimate, a reduction of revenue for future years of 7,000,000 00

And leaving the same amount, as estimated by the pre-ent Secretary of the Treasury, with a duty of 20 per cent. 14,730,444 07

showing a difference in results, from the Senator's own estimates, according to the objects with which they may be supposed to be made, of over ten millions of dollars a year, in the revenue, from customs alone!

To show the Senate that the honorable Senator is liable to make mistakes under such circumstances, I will state a few items from his report upon the finances for the year 1839, made in December, 1835.

He estimated the expenditures of 1836 at \$23,133,640 00

The actual expenditures for 1836 were 29,655,944 46

Difference 6,522,304 46

He estimated the receipts of the year, from all sources, (they were \$35,000,000 the year before) at 19,750,000 00

The actual receipts for 1836 were 48,873,964 36

Mistake in the estimate of receipts for one year, 29,123,961 36

He estimated the balance that would be in the treasury at the close of 1836 to be 14,500,000 00

The actual balance turned out to be 45,988,523 95

Mistake in the estimate 31,488,523 95

[Mr. Woodbury here interposed, and said: "No Secretary or administration could tell what their income would be; they might be held responsible for the expenditures, because they could control them. But he could not, as Secretary, control even that; Congress, as he had often said, led him into the mistake as to the expenditures, if it was one."]

Mr. Simmons resumed. It may be true that Congress misled him six millions and a half, but equally so that he misled himself twenty-nine millions in the estimate of receipts! As to the balance at the end of the year, if Congress had ordered no more expenditures than he estimated, the balance would have been fifty-two millions, instead of fourteen millions and a half, as he estimated—a mistake of thirty-eight millions instead of thirty-one and a half millions. This was the report made just before the law passed for depositing the surplus money with the States.

In looking over these reports to get at facts, I have noticed one error which appears to be of a graver character than these mistakes; for by them no money is lost; they may not have been intended even to mislead the Congress in its legislative duties. In the account of receipts for the year 1837, exhibited in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made in 1838, (after all the accounts must have been received,) there is credited the expenses for the year 1837—

Amounting to \$31,815,409 91

And the amount received charged at 23,643,973 53

This sum appears to have been received as follows:

From Customs	14,168,290 39
Lands	6,776,326 58
Miscellaneous	1,705,457 47
Treasury notes	2,998,989 15

But by the Register's account, it appears that the receipts from customs for that year were over two millions and a half more than is here accounted for! This difference, I should suppose, if it were any other kind of an account, must yet remain to be accounted for, or paid over.

If any merchant should make such an error in rendering an account, and it was afterwards detected, he would expect to pay it; and I hope it may be so with this, or else explained in some more satisfactory manner, than by some other error as large.

To return to the estimates of the honorable Senator for the future revenue, and to the objects of them, which he contends prove that there is no necessity for taxing tea and coffee, or raising the taxes, by which I understand him to mean, raising the rates of duty. Upon this point I will say a few words. One of the amendments proposed by the honorable Senator from New York is intended, no doubt, to create the same impression. It says that the distribution bill created an instant necessity for increased taxation—or words of like import. Both intend to convey the idea, that these resolutions propose a higher rate of duty than existed upon the dutiable articles under past administration. The truth is otherwise. The most that can fairly be said of the resolutions is, that they propose not to have the rates reduced so low as it was provided (by a law passed nine years ago) they should be, upon an estimate that fifteen millions were sufficient for the annual expenses of Government. If the Secretary's estimates of the expenses had proved correct, we have already seen that that sum may be raised by a duty of 20 per cent., provided the imports continue as for the last four years. But upon the most productive dutiable articles, such as wool, woollens, iron, coal, ready made clothing, &c., the rates of duty averaged more than forty per cent., during the whole term of Mr. Van Buren's administration. Upon the articles referred to, paying the lowest rates, the average duties, for the whole time, were forty-one per cent. Generally, these articles paid a duty at or over fifty per cent. in 1833—in 1847 they paid forty-four per cent.—in 1838 and 1839 forty-one per cent.—and in 1840 thirty-eight per cent., making an average for the four years of forty-one per cent. And yet, with this rate of duty, that administration spent between twelve and thirteen millions a year more than they collected from duties, during the whole period. Its friends now complain of and oppose resolutions, because those resolutions declare that sufficient revenue cannot be raised with a rate of duty reduced to less than half of what was levied during their term; and the honorable Senator insists that it can be.

There is another mode of testing this; and that is, by seeing what was spent during the term of the late administration, which did not come either from customs or lands, but was spent in addition to what was received from both those sources, when the taxes, as they call them, were more than forty per cent.

They spent the money on hand at the beginning of the first year, which (including what they stopped from going to the States at their extra session) was \$18,236 00

Received from the sale of bank-stock, about 8,000,000

And the amount owing when the late administration left, variously stated from four to two millions, say about 6,000,000

Deficit the amount then on hand, say 1,000,000

\$31,236 000

This, being averaged, makes nearly eight millions a year; if to this be added the amount spent, which was received for land, it will show that they spent near thirteen millions a year, over and above the receipts from all sources, besides the sales of property and means on hand, the earnings of private years, and besides Treas-

ury notes left for their successors to pay. All this was done while they levied taxes at over forty per cent.

The honorable Senator from New Hampshire must know this; but still he insists that revenue enough can be raised, either with or without including tea and coffee, with a duty of 20 per cent. I have already shown that the amount, at that rate of duty, according to his own estimates, when Secretary, after including all articles, except tea and coffee, will be but 15 millions. The present Secretary makes the same estimate; and yet the honorable Senator implores us to continue the seduction to that rate, and threatens us, if we do not, with civil discord, commotion, and bloodshed! This is the honorable gentleman's new form of nullification! and he threatens it, upon the passage of resolutions which propose to carry out the general provisions of the compromise act—an act which was satisfactory to all who regarded nullification as a peaceful remedy.

This suggestion of the honorable Senator from N. Hampshire brings to my mind an illustration of the doctrine of nullification, presented to me by a distinguished Senator who is supposed to be master of the subject; and I have his authority for repeating it. He says his doctrine is, that a State, if it think a general law is unconstitutional or oppressive, has a right to cog the wheels and stop the machinery of Government. This was his first mode of illustration; but this morning I am told it is, that the State has a right to uncog and throw the wheels out of gear. This, according to my understanding, has the same effect.

Such a mode of explaining his theory to me does credit to the honorable Senator's discernment and taste. He knew I was acquainted with the operation of machinery, and that he could, in this mode, make me comprehend his doctrine; and he had also discovered that I did not perplex myself with mere abstract theories. In this he was right; and I think I can discover that his doctrine, illustrated either way, is destructive, if put in practice, to the entire machinery of our system of Government.

This I could easily show, I think, mechanically; but as other Senators may not be as familiar with the operations of wheels and gearing as I am, I will take another mode of illustrating this doctrine. The doctrine is, that any individual State has a right to place an obstruction on the railway and throw the engine and cars off the track, and down the bank, if there happens to be one, whenever the individual thinks the cars are travelling at greater speed than suits his taste or notions of safety. This may be a peaceful remedy in theory, but in practice it would not be very satisfactory to any who travel and have necks to break!

It is plain to me that the doctrine is without the slightest warrant of any kind—wholly untenable—absurd in practice, and even in theory—incompatible with that soundness which should characterize the views of a statesman, and I am glad there are now very few who consider it right, even in theory. Although this is my opinion of the doctrine itself, I still wish to remove all the supposed grounds of hardships which enlisted the sympathies of the community, and induced many worthy men, who did not believe in the doctrine, to sustain and act with those who did.

It is said that, under our system, there are two kinds of oppression, which the advocates of this doctrine say may justify a resort to it for relief; and it is desirable to remove this impression, at least from such men's minds.

(To be concluded in our next.)

The Locos affect to believe that Gov. Morehead is unwilling to meet Mr. Henry in debate before the people, and cite as evidence that he has gone to the Eastern counties, whilst Mr. Henry is in the West. Now the truth is, that Mr. Henry has only three appointments after the period at which Gov. Morehead could leave Raleigh to address the people, viz: Cleveland and Rutherford, and the Locos Convention at Salisbury. The latter of course it would neither be delicate nor proper that Gov. Morehead should attend. So that but two were left. Instead of idling his time in making two speeches, the Governor visits six counties in the East, and seizes the first day and place where he can hope to meet Mr. Henry, to wit, at his own home Fayetteville, on the 7th of June next. If Mr. Henry's friends are so anxious for the contest, perhaps they will induce him to meet Gov. Morehead at Hillsborough on the 27th! We shall see.

They have also found a mare's nest in the fact that Mr. Boyden was at Charlotte when Mr. Henry spoke there, and did not reply to him. It would have been very surprising if he had. It is not customary, nor would it have been very delicate, for Mr. Boyden who lives in Surry, to volunteer a reply to Mr. Henry in Mecklenburg. Should Mr. Henry go to Surry, he would probably find Mr. B. "at home."

Mr. Van Buren, it seems, did not take his pilgrimage to the Hermitage for nothing. The Nashville Whig says: "It is shrewdly suspected by some of our knowing politicians, that the bargain is already struck, and that the banner of Van Buren and Polk will soon be given to the breeze."



HILLSBOROUGH.

Thursday, May 26.

The Democratic Convention was held in this place on Tuesday last, to nominate candidates for the Legislature. We understand they have nominated Gen. Allison for the Senate; and Col. Stockard, Dr. Julius Bracken, Cadwallader Jones, jr., and William N. Pratt for the Commons. We have not yet received the proceedings of the meeting for publication.

A report has been received here, that a duel was fought between Mr. Stanley and Mr. Wise on Saturday last, in which the latter was killed. We hope the report will prove not to be true.

RHODE ISLAND.

The exciting state of things in Rhode Island seem to be approaching a close. Gov. Dorr has fled, and most of the officers of the spurious government have resigned.

After Dorr's visit to Washington city, on his return home he visited New York, where he received promises of assistance from Alexander Ming, Abraham J. Castro, and others of the ultra Locos of that city. Returning to his own state, he made a formal entry into Providence, with a considerable military display; paraded the streets, made a furious inflammatory speech, declaring his readiness to die in the cause, in which he had sacrificed every thing but his life; and then dismissed the military, with orders to hold themselves in readiness at an hour's notice. He afterwards issued a proclamation as Governor, in which he avows his determination to oppose by force any interference by the United States' soldiery, and gives assurance of the most ample aid from the city of New York and other places; and directs the military to organize, and hold themselves in readiness for immediate service—to prevent farther arrests under the law of pains and penalties, and also to relieve those already under arrest.

On the 17th, after taking possession of five or six pieces of artillery, Gov. Dorr located himself at Barrington Anthony's house, and collected around him several volunteer companies and determined to attack the arsenal. But the citizens determined to turn out and protect the property, which they did; and Gov. King ordered out the militia, which could be depended on. Dorr and his military demanded the arsenal; but they were told that it would be defended. This was about two o'clock on the morning of the 18th. Their cannon were brought to bear; but the attack was not made. In the morning the citizens mustered in large force, and one hundred men came from Newport and other places, with two small cannon. They marched to Gov. Dorr's headquarters and took possession of them—the cannon pointing in their faces—but the bird had flown. Gov. Dorr fled in the early part of the morning out of the state. The whole of his three or four hundred muskets in the course of the day cleared out; some thirty or forty men only remaining with the cannon, most of whom were drunk and would not have given up without being fired upon. Gov. King wisely and humanely took the promise of Mr. Anthony and some others, that when these men got sober the guns should be placed where they were taken from. And thus the affair appears to be settled, for the present at least, without any shedding of blood; and we hope so much good feeling will prevail as forever to prevent any actual hostilities in the settlement of a matter which can be better adjusted in the council room.

The New York Courier and Enquirer, in a brief history of the lamentable controversy in Rhode Island, gives the following notice of the origin of that government: "Rhode Island, some one hundred and seventy years ago, obtained under the auspices of Roger Williams, the patriarch of its first settlers, a Charter of Civil Government from Charles the Second of England. The Charter was penned by those who prayed for it, and was of course made just as free and just as liberal as those who asked the Royal sanction desired it to be. It was granted, and the people of Rhode Island lived under it in the most perfect contentment (so far as the letter of the instrument was concerned) till the Declaration of American Independence released the people from any obligations to obey it as a Royal Charter, and on the adoption of the United States

Constitution, so partial were the people of the State to its provisions, and so well satisfied were they that they could not frame a better form of Government, that instead of making a new Constitution they adopted the old one, with such modifications as were consistent with their new relations, and the new circumstances under which they were placed."

Mr. Bancroft, the historian, and a Democrat of the strictest sect, also gives testimony to the liberality of the Rhode Island charter.

"This charter government," says Mr. Bancroft, "constituting, as it then seemed, a pure democracy, and establishing a political system, which few, besides the Rhode Islanders themselves, believed to be practicable, is still in existence, and is the oldest constitutional charter now valid in the world. The probable population of Rhode Island, at the time of its reception, may have been 2,500. In 170 years, that number has increased forty fold; and the government which was hardly thought to contain checks enough on the power of the people, to endure among shepherds and farmers, protects a dense population, and the accumulation of a widely extended commerce. No where in the world, have life, liberty and property been safer than in Rhode Island."

Notwithstanding the perfection of this instrument, a portion of the people have been for several years desirous of forming a written constitution, similar to the other states of the Union; and this desire has increased until it now appears to be general. Two parties, however, have sprung up, each forming a constitution which they presented to the people; one without any pretence of law, which, by permitting every white male inhabitant over twenty-one years of age to vote, and those who could not be present at the polls to send their ballots, was reported to have a majority of the votes. The other was submitted to the people by the regular authority of the Legislature, but was rejected, it is said, in consequence of gross misrepresentations.

Both parties then proceeded to elect their state officers, the one under the constitution thus irregularly obtained, the other under the regulations of the constitutional charter, under which they had prospered for nearly two centuries. The former elected their officers by near six thousand votes, there being of course no opposition; the other party elected theirs by over seven thousand votes, being a clear majority of upwards of one thousand. And thus was produced the array, which has caused the unhappy disturbance.

Much sympathy has been excited in behalf of the revolutionists, by the pretence that they are contending for the extension of suffrage. But it appears that they are contending for no such thing. The constitution submitted to the people by the legal authorities accorded universal suffrage to every citizen of the state, except naturalized foreigners; and to them, after a three years residence in the state and a nominal property qualification of one hundred and thirty four dollars.

CONGRESS.—In the Senate, on Thursday, May 12, Mr. Buchanan presented a memorial from citizens of Sangamon, Illinois, asking the establishment of such a tariff as will prevent excess of importation on one hand, and the reflux of precious metals on the other, secure prosperity in time of peace, and independence of foreigners in time of war.

On motion of Mr. Linn, all the orders were postponed with a view to take up the bill to refund the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson in 1815—years 19, says 18. The bill was then taken up, and debated to a late hour, by Messrs. Linn, Berrien, Walker, Benton, Crittenden, Buchanan, King, Preston, Conrad, Woodbury, and others.

On Friday, Mr. Berrien, from the judiciary committee, reported to the Senate the apportionment bill, with amendments.

On motion of Mr. Evans, the Senate took up the appropriation bill, and concurred with the House in several of their amendments in relation to the fees of district attorneys, clerks of courts, marshalls, &c.; also in that relating to the custom house in New York. These amendments were severally debated until half past six o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

On Saturday, after acting on one or two private bills, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business, and afterwards adjourned to Monday.

On Monday, May 16, the Senate was principally occupied in the consideration of executive business.

On Tuesday, Mr. Allen again offered resolutions in relation to the affairs of Rhode Island, and supported them in a speech of considerable length and much violence. He was called to order by Mr. Preston. After some remarks from Messrs. King, Calhoun and Crittenden, it seemed to be the general desire that

Mr. Simmons (of Rhode Island) should reply to Mr. Allen, which he accordingly did; after which the subject was laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

[Of this speech of Mr. Simmons, the Intelligencer says, that though 'off hand,' it never was exceeded either in power or pathos by any delivered in that body. It was a glorious speech! Its effect was visible on every countenance, and nine-tenths of the Senators and auditors present would have loudly cheered if property had permitted it. Well did he defend the gallant little state, which, under this slandered Charter Constitution of hers, entered into the first Confederation, and afterwards into the Union; contributed freely her blood by land and sea in the War of Independence and in the wars which followed it; whose Greens on the land and Perrys on the seas have contributed their full portion to the national defence and the national glory, &c.—winding up his vindication with a glowing and just eulogy on the principles of civil and religious liberty, for the first time embodied in any Constitution, which were, two hundred years ago, engrafted in that old Charter of Rhode Island, and have from that beginning branched out and spread wide their fruit over all the world of civilization and freedom.]

On Wednesday, the Senate took up the orders of the day, being the bill to refund the fine imposed on Gen. Jackson.

Mr. Tappan moved an amendment which struck out the word "damages" and inserted "fine and costs."

Mr. Linn accepted the amendment, and spoke briefly in favor of the bill.

Mr. Henderson moved an amendment, providing that nothing in the act should be so construed as to give any expression by Congress as to the illegality of the proceedings of the Judge inflicting the fine, but as an additional expression of the estimation in which they hold the achievements of Gen. Jackson in the defence of New Orleans, and the services rendered by him and his companions in arms on that occasion.

Mr. Barrow offered an amendment to the amendment, which he subsequently withdrew, and then offered one to the effect that nothing in the act shall be so construed as to give an expression of opinion as to the want of patriotism or fidelity of the citizens of New Orleans.

Mr. Henderson accepted the amendment, and the debate was continued by Messrs. Conrad, Barrow and Henderson in favor of the amendment, and by Messrs. Sevier, Archer, King and Wright against it.

Mr. Allen rose to address the Senate; but, it being after four o'clock, Mr. Linn moved an adjournment, which motion prevailed.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday, May 12, the report of the Secretary of the treasury on the subject of the tariff, was referred to the committee of ways and means; a motion to refer it to the committee of the whole on the state of the Union was previously decided in the negative by a vote of 41 to 113.

The general appropriation bill was then taken up in committee of the whole, and the consideration of the amendments of the Senate resumed. The amendments of the Senate having been disposed of, the committee rose and reported the bill and amendments to the House.

The previous question was then moved and seconded, and the House concurred with the committee in its entire report.

On motion of Mr. Fillmore the navy appropriation bill was taken up, and considered in committee of the whole. A discussion of some length occurred, when the committee rose and reported progress. On Saturday, sometime was spent in the discussion of a preamble and resolution offered by Mr. Dodge, calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for information relative to the disposition of a certain sum of money placed in the hands of Gov. Doty for the erection of public buildings in the territory of Wisconsin. The resolution was adopted.

The general appropriation bill again coming up, the house insisted on its disagreement to certain amendments of the Senate, and a committee of three was ordered to be appointed to confer with the Senate on the disagreeing votes between the two houses. The committee consists of Mr. Fillmore, Mr. Adams, and Mr. Cave Johnson.

On Monday, May 16, some discussion occurred on the message of the President on the subject of the termination of hostilities in Florida. The message was referred to the committee on the territories, and ordered to be printed.

The committee of conference on the

disagreeing roles of the two houses on the general appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to by the house. The Senate having also agreed, the bill only awaits the signature of the President to become a law.

The navy appropriation bill was farther considered in committee of the whole.

On Tuesday, Mr. Wm. Cost Johnson introduced a resolution that, the Senate consenting thereto, the House would adjourn on the 15th of June. Objection being made, the resolution was not received.

The house went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill making appropriations for the navy.

On Wednesday, the whole day was again spent in committee of the whole, in discussing the navy appropriation bill.

Orange County Temperance Society.

A convention of delegates from a large number of the Temperance Societies in the county of Orange was held in the court-house in Hillsborough, on Saturday the 14th of May.

Mr. Samuel Tate was called to the chair, and W. J. Bingham appointed secretary.

The following constitution was adopted:

Art. 1. The society shall be called the Orange County Temperance Society, auxiliary to the North Carolina State Temperance Society.

2. All members of the several Temperance Societies in the county shall be considered members of the Orange County Temperance Society.

3. The officers shall be a President, a Recording and a Corresponding Secretary, and an Executive Committee of five, all to be elected annually, and a Vice President from each Temperance Society in the county, which Vice President shall be the President, for the time being, of said Society.

4. This Society shall meet annually in Hillsborough, on the third Saturday in August, at which time it shall be the duty of the several Temperance Societies in the county to report upon the state and progress of temperance in their respective limits.

5. It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to report to the State Temperance Society, annually, the progress and statistics of temperance in the county of Orange.

The convention then proceeded to the election of officers, and the following appointments were made, viz:

President, Thomas Clancy, esq.

Recording Secretary, James C. Turman.

Corresponding Secretary, W. J. Bingham.

Executive Committee, Dr. W. A. Norwood, Dr. O. F. Long, Edwin A. Hearst, Peyton Moore, and Anderson Armstrong.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this convention, together with the constitution, be published in the Hillsborough Recorder, and the co-operation of all the Temperance Societies in the county be solicited.

SAMUEL TATE, Ch'n.
W. J. BINGHAM, Sec'y.

GUBERNATORIAL ELECTION.

We learn that Gov. Morehead addressed the good people of Greene county on Tuesday last, (it being the week of the County Court,) for about two hours, in his usual happy and becoming style. We are pleased to learn, also, that the great majority of the citizens of that republican county express but one opinion, and that is, that they are "at a loss to know what Governor Morehead has done that he should be turned out of office, and what exception can be taken to his administration of the affairs of our State Government." We learn further, that the only objection that was raised to him, was that he had built a larger ice house at the Government house in Raleigh than was necessary!!! We suppose Mr. Henry's election, therefore, will turn upon the momentous point, that he, as Governor of North Carolina, will make the ice house smaller!!! His will truly be a most arduous and trying administration (if he should be elected), if such important duties of the State as this should devolve upon him. But to be serious—the utter inability of our opponents "to rake and scrape up" any objection to Governor Morehead's administration of a manly or tenable character, shows its sterling purity and uprightness in a most obvious and glaring light. Our opponents are disappointed, very obviously, in the selection of Mr. Henry—he is not Judge Saunders. The tawdry bombast of Mr. Henry grates harshly upon the ears of the sensible and matter-of-fact people of the West—they are accustomed to listen to facts and arguments, and are more astonished than convinced by his sound and fury, which are equally as intelligible to them as the broken English spoken by a citizen of this place to a Frenchman who did not understand our language, under the belief that as Frenchmen, when they speak our language, speak in a broken way, he could certainly understand him. Judge Saunders is a western man, and of more mind and "heavier weight of metal," more the statesman, and decidedly the better politician, and if he, with all these superior advantages, could not succeed, Mr. Henry must have a most sanguine temperament indeed, if he can fool himself up with the hope that he, a Federalist of the old school, and who is identified in no particular with any of the great

interests of our State, can force himself into the good graces of the old North State, to the exclusion of one of her most favorite, generous, liberal and able sons. To abandon Governor Morehead now, after all his sacrifices and known devotion to the honor and best interests of his native State, would be an act of treachery and ingratitude which the genuine sons of the good old North State never can perform. We say once for all to our Western brethren—do your duty, we of the East are with you in this matter, and the account we shall give of ourselves in August next will show you that we have not forgotten your favorite son, John M. Morehead.

NEWSPAPER SPEC.

From the Raleigh Register.

Mr. GALEY: I find the following in the North Carolinian of the 16th instant, under the head of "Facts for the Public."

His "sacred Excellency," John Morehead, has actually built an ice house, and paid for it out of the people's money, at the enormous expense of \$300; when even if his delegate said he would have built it for \$16!!! So much for Mr. Morehead's economy!

His "sacred Excellency" has purchased a French Bedstead, and paid for it out of the people's money, the extravagant sum of \$125; and his Excellency has also paid \$73 of the people's money for Towels!

So much for Mr. Morehead's aversion to luxurious indulgence!

Now is it unreasonable to suppose, that this editor must have seen, before publishing this article, the correspondence between Mr. Lemay, the Editor of the Star, and the Comptroller, which stamps with falsehood the first of this series of "facts?" Why then did he send it forth to the world as true? This ice house, which has, it would seem, frightened the Loco Focos out of their wits, cost the full sum of SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS, and not \$300 as is falsely asserted by the Standard and North Carolinian.

The charge that Gov. Morehead "has purchased a French Bedstead and paid for it out of the people's money at the extravagant price of \$125," is likewise untrue. Gov. Morehead has purchased no French Bedstead. There is what may be called a species of French Bedstead at the Government House, which was purchased by Governor Dudley for \$45. I am convinced that no gentleman in the state would attach blame to Gov. Dudley, were the facts which induced him to do so known. And owing to these very facts, he proposed when he retired from office, to take the piece of furniture at the price it cost the state; but the committee, which was composed principally of Democrats, objected. Will the Standard and North Carolinian do justice to Gov. Morehead, by retracting this unfounded charge?

In relation to the 12 dozen Towels at \$72 I know nothing. If they were purchased at that price, it was but fifty cents apiece, and good Towels are worth that. But I would recommend the Editor of the Carolinian to borrow a few from his Excellency, for he may rest assured, that if he continues much longer engaged in such dirty work as these "facts for the public" are, he will need frequent and thorough ablutions before he can possibly be cleansed. Talk about Whig humbuggery! What can be more infamous than this whole ice house, Towel, and French Bedstead slant? Shame! shame! Will these papers do Governor Morehead justice in the premises? TRUTH.

"NAT. KING."

The Loco Foco Presses have a great deal to say about this gentleman, and even the Candidate of that party for Governor makes him, we understand, the especial subject of remark. According to the "Charlotte Journal," Mr. Henry charged in his recent speech, at that place, that Nathaniel J. King, late a Whig Member of the Legislature, is a defaulter to the Literary Board in the sum of \$4,000. This allegation is wholly without foundation. Mr. King is not a defaulter to that Board for one farthing. We believe that the firm of which Mr. K. was a partner, borrowed a considerable sum of the Board, at one time, perhaps \$4,000—but every dollar of it, principal and interest, has been paid!

We have been greatly at a loss to know what was meant by the charge, so frequently and solemnly reiterated in the "Standard," about "the defalcation of Nat. King." We have, at length, met with a gentleman, who has informed us of the facts which, no doubt, have given rise to all the misstatements on the subject. He says that under the Act of 1836-37, Governor DUDLEY appointed Mr. KING, (who was strongly recommended,) a Commissioner to superintend the survey of the State Lands, and advanced him what was stated to be a reasonable sum for defraying the expenses of his Agency. When King came to settle his account, after performing the service, his vouchers fell short, something like \$200, of covering the sum advanced—for which deficit, Gov. DUDLEY took his note to the State, King promising to pay it, as soon as he could return home. And this is the mighty defalcation, for which Gov. MOREHEAD has been arraigned before the people, and which has been alleged as a sufficient reason why he should be beaten in the present canvass; when it turns out, he had no more to do with it, than Mr. HENRY himself. Nor is Gov. DUDLEY to blame. He was compelled to advance money, under the direction of the Legislature, to have the surveys made, and only drew a warrant for what was estimated by competent judges to be proper. It was impossible he could tell to a dollar, what the expense would be, and there was as great likelihood that the sum advanced would fall short of as exceed the actual expenditure. He could not have otherwise than he did.

But we are glad to relieve the mind

of the Editor of the "Standard," and of Mr. Henry himself, with regard to the Literary Fund, the management of which appears to give them more uneasiness than all the other interests of the State put together.

Rail Register.

A GOOD HIT.—We find the following in the last Milton Chronicle:

At a late Democratic meeting, held in the Hawfields, Orange county, it was

Resolved, That we will use our best endeavors to secure his [Henry's] election by all honorable means, and not by humbuggery, and the sound of empty barrels and dry gongs."

We leave the inference to the reader—the temperate reader.

On Tuesday night of last week, the Steam Saw Mill of Messrs. Potter and Kidder, at Wilmington, was destroyed by fire. Loss about \$10,000, of which \$7,000 was covered by insurance in the Hartford offices.

And on Friday night, the Turpentine Distillery opposite the town, owned by Messrs. Brown and DeRossett and Hallett and Law, was consumed. Loss not over \$3000. No insurance.

More Repudiation.—Gov. Barry, (Lo.) of Michigan, has issued his proclamation repudiating \$2,157,039 of the State Debt.

John M. Niles is elected Senator in Congress from Connecticut, in place of Smith. Both Locos.

Observing, from the current of newspaper reports and discussions, that a serious doubt appears to be entertained of the intention or disposition of Congress to pass a Tariff Bill of any sort at this session, we think it right to state it as our impression, from some knowledge of the views of individuals, that Congress is fully aware of the necessity of enacting a tariff for revenue that shall be adequate to all proper and usual wants of the Government, and will not shrink from the discharge of the duty which that necessity devolves upon it. An effective Tariff will be established, we have no doubt, before this session closes. Nat. Int.

Mr. Clay, on his late return to Lexington from Congress, was met by a large concourse of citizens about six miles from the town, and escorted to his residence, Ashland, by a procession about a mile and a half long. The Lexington Intelligencer gives a brief account of the ceremonies. The eminent statesman was welcomed in an address by Dr. J. C. Cross, to which Mr. Clay responded. In passing through the town, the bells of the churches and public buildings were rung, and every demonstration of respect and affection was made to him by the mass of the population.

Life at Tallahassee.—At the late term of the Court at Tallahassee, Florida, Wm. H. Bacon was tried for the murder of John Woods, and convicted of manslaughter. There were thirty-five other criminal cases on the docket, but in most cases of any importance the aggressors had "gone to Texas."

THE GREAT RACE.—The race between Boston and Fashion took place over the Long Island Course on the 10th instant, and was won by Fashion, the Northern Mare. Time, 1st heat, 7 m. 32½, Fashion only a length ahead. 2d heat, 7 m. 45 s., Fashion 50 yards ahead. The first heat was 4½ seconds better than the time of the great Eclipse and Henry race, and we believe has never been equalled in a 4 mile heat in this country. The stake was \$20,000 a side. Boston was the favorite, and betting was generally at odds in his favor. An immense crowd attended, from all parts of the Union.

Fashion is 5 years old, was foaled on the farm of William Gibbons, Madison, N. J. Sir, imported Trustee, out of Bonnets o' Blue, by Sir Charles, and she out of Reality, from the stock of Sir Archy. She has run but 8 races, 7 of which she won.

Boston was foaled in Henrico county, Va., in 1833, was bred by John Wickham, esq. Sir, Timoleon, out of Robin Brown's dam, by Ball's Florizel, her dam by imported Alderman, out of a mare by imported Clockfast, &c. He was sold at 2 years old for \$800; and again at 6 for \$12,500, to his present owners, J. Long and Col. Johnson. He has run 38 races, and won 35 of them. The purses he has taken amounts to 49,500.

Fashion carried 111 lbs., Boston 126. The owners of Boston have again challenged Fashion for another race in the Fall.

The city authorities in New York, are still in a snarl. The Loco loco Mayor refuses to co-operate with the Whig Common Council—and the Locos, who meet separately, have not a quorum, even with the help of an old member, whose term is out.

The Loco loco papers in the South are coming out in strong language for John C. Calhoun for the Presidency.

Bancroft, the historian, is about to write the life of Gen. Jackson. At least so say the papers.

About as usual.—Mr. Woodbury, late Secretary of the Treasury, opposes a tariff, and insists upon the affairs of the Government being carried on with twenty-one millions of dollars. While this same economical Secretary was in office, the rates of duty on the most productive du-

table articles averaged from 40 to 44 per cent; and yet, with this—with the proceeds of the public lands, and with an overflowing Treasury at the commencement, he could not, or did not, manage without expending the whole and leaving the Treasury several millions in debt.

Asheville Mess.

Little Rock, April 13.

General Indian Council.—We learn by several gentlemen who arrived from the West on Monday last on the steamboat Arkansas that there is to be a General Council of the most important of the civilized tribes of Indians held at the Creek Council Ground some time (so our informants understood) in May next. This Council has been called by General Rolly McIntosh, Principal Chief of the Creek nation. Gen. McIntosh has sent written invitations to Gen. Taylor, Capt. Armstrong, and Gov. Butler, and other Indian Agents, and also to some distinguished gentlemen of Arkansas, soliciting their attendance, as well as that of some of the best men of the several tribes within their respective agencies.

Andrew M. Vann, Acting Principal Chief of the Cherokees, has deputed a delegation of sixteen men, selected from all parties, to attend the Council. The Agents, we understand, have entire confidence in the pacific character of the proposed assemblage. Several good objects it is thought, may be produced by a friendly union. One of them, it is said, is to make some permanent arrangement for their recovery of stolen property, and another for the apprehension of fugitives from justice, which would be very beneficial to all the tribes. The Council, we are gratified to learn, is not to be a secret.

Gazette.

The prices of produce in every section of the country continue ruinously low. Flour, at Cincinnati, commands only about \$4 per barrel, and bacon can scarcely be sold at all. Report says that a wagon load of bacon and offered it at one and a half cent per pound, but the highest bid he got was one cent and a quarter! If there were no other argument, the simple fact that so large a portion of our population are engaged in agricultural pursuits that the whole country is flooded with the products of the farm, and no sale for any of them—while articles of manufacture can rarely be purchased without cash, is sufficient to convince any candid man of the necessity of a tariff sufficient to give such encouragement to our own people as to justify a portion of them engaging in manufacturing, and thereby create a demand at home for agricultural products, which could then be exchanged for the cloth of the manufacturer.

Asheville Mess.

The editor of the Indian Journal says he is in favor of fair trade, but goes against free trade. He says the British tax our products from one to two hundred per cent, and therefore we ought to tax theirs the same. This is what we would call "fair trade."

Good.—The town council of Wheeling, Virginia, have refused to grant license to any person who should retail ardent spirits after the first of the present month, the time when their old license expired. It is honorable to our country to see that there are a few courts, councils, &c., which refuse any longer to be misled so far as to give men license to "scatter arrows, fire-brands and death" throughout the community.

Asheville Mess.

Writing on Papers.—The New York Sun says:—"A large number of suits are now pending against persons for violations of the post office law in writing on newspapers sent by mail. If even the initials of a person's name is written on the paper, it subjects him to a penalty of \$5, and \$3 62½ costs. If the case is sued and goes to judgment, an expense of \$40 accrues. The law is very strict and leaves no option with the Court."

Interesting from the Island of St. Croix.—A correspondent of the Journal of Commerce at St. Croix, under date of April 22d, says:—"The reformation of drunkards at home has given a fatal blow apparently to the rum trade, and the only planter likely to escape, is one who for several years has conscientiously converted all his crop into sugar and molasses. Some have expressed the pious wish that all the temperance men were in heaven; but I trust they have much still to do."

The March storm on the coast of France, between Boulogne and Dunkirk, consigned to a watery grave, one hundred and fifty persons. The shores were strewn with the dead when the "hollow winds hushed" their war.

Loss of Camels in Afghanistan.—The "Handbook of India," published in October, 1840, says "from the commencement of the Afghanistan campaign, in 1838, to the present time, the number killed, stolen, or strayed, is somewhat beyond fifty-five thousand. The average value of each may be taken at eighty rupees, which make this single item of war expenditure above forty five lacs of rupees, or four hundred and fifty thousand pounds."

A Good Turn.—A poor fellow who had spent hundreds of dollars at the bar of a certain groggery, being one day faint and feeble and out of change, asked the landlord to trust him with a glass of liquor. "No," was the reply: "I never make a practice of doing such things." The poor fellow turned to a gentleman who

was sitting by, and whom he had known in better days, saying "Sir, will you lend me a sixpence?" "Certainly," was the reply. The landlord with alacrity placed the sixpence and glass before him. He took a pretty good horn, and having swallowed it and replaced the glass with evident satisfaction, he turned to the man who had lent him the sixpence and said:—"Here, sir, is the sixpence I owe you: I make it a point, degraded as I am, to pay borrowed money before I pay a rum-seller."

N. Y. Mechanic.

The immaculate Loco Focos of New York are fully exposed by numerous affidavits, which fill no less than four columns of the Express, in their new system of obtaining paupers and convicts to outstrip the strength of the Whigs at the ballot box. The following facts are proved upon oath, as briefly recapitulated in the Courier:

1st. All the Paupers in the Almshouse were sent to the Polls to vote for Morris and the Loco Foco Aldermen.

2d. The naturalization papers of a deceased pauper by the name of Jones were used to enable a living pauper to vote the Loco Foco ticket.

3d. Some fifty or sixty convicts were discharged from Blackwell's Island on the night preceding the election without the show of authority, taken to the different cellars and watch-houses for an hour or two, treated and fasted, and upon a residence thus required, taken to the Polls of the Eighth, Fourth, and we know not how many other Wards, to vote for Robert Morris and his Loco Foco associates!

Villainy like this cannot be made more disgusting by any comment.

The Loco Foco Candidate.—Alluding to the Presidency, the Harrisburg Reporter says:

"On this question Pennsylvania will, when the National Convention assembles, present an undivided front. JAMES BUCHANAN is the man of her choice, and he is eminently worthy, not only of the patriarchy with which his native state regards him, but also of the confidence and cordial support of the whole union."

Adjutant General's Office, Raleigh May 10 1848.

TO THE MILITIA OF NORTH CAROLINA.

GENTLEMEN: It has been suggested to me, as Adjutant General of the State of North Carolina, that I should recommend to your favorable consideration the holding of a Convention in the city of Raleigh, for the purpose of recommending to the Legislature some plan, by which the code for the regulation of the Militia of our State may be improved; and it is with the greatest pleasure that I accord with the proposition.

It is well known to every commanding Officer of our Militia, that the system, as it now stands, is so imperfect, that it is impossible that any perfection can ever be arrived at in the discipline of soldiers. It is also well known, that the Laws for holding Courts Martial so clash, that we are not able to try an Officer for the offenses that he should be tried for; and there are many other imperfections that might be enumerated.

I would therefore recommend, that a Convention should be held for the purpose of correcting these errors, on 4th of July of the present year.

I would also recommend that all the Major Generals and Brigadier Generals in command, in the State, be made Delegates to said Convention; and that each Regiment in the State should send three or four delegates to said convention; and that these delegates should be selected with an eye single to their military qualifications.

It has been suggested, that all the delegates to the convention should appear in Uniform whilst in session. This, however, being a matter to be settled by the convention, I leave it entirely to the option of the delegates. My reason for not recommending the convention to be held in the Uniform of the State, is, that the Uniform of N. Carolina is the same as that of the United States, and there is a probability that there will be a different Uniform adopted for the State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. W. HAYWOOD,

Adj. Gen. N. C. M.

All Editors, friendly to the objects of the proposed convention, will doubtless confer a favor on the public, by giving the above an insertion.

A Great Tree.—A red sugar maple tree, in Osagepe, N. H., was blown over in the late storm, which has been for a long time a great curiosity in that neighborhood. The circumference of this tree at the ground was 28 feet, and continued about the same size for 17 feet, perfectly straight and smooth. The owner has made forty pounds of sugar from this tree a year, and its product now at the saw mill has just been ascertained to be 3300 feet of inch boards, and nine cords of wood for fuel.

Singular Occurrence.—Some weeks since, an old gig was sent to Mr. Samuel H. Gover, auctioneer in Baltimore, to be sold. On Wednesday last it was knocked off to an individual for the small sum of \$2 50. Subsequently the purchaser disposed of the gig to a Mr. Moody. On removing the lining on Friday, Mr. M. discovered a pocket book, which, on being opened, was found to contain a number of current bank notes, amounting in all to the sum of \$750. As far as the former owners of the gig have been traced, no one seems to have any knowledge of the existence of the money in its hiding place.

WANTED.
In this county, on Sunday morning last, by Wm. O. McCauley, esq., Mr. CALVIN BISHOP to Miss FRED M. PRATT.

THE MARKETS.			
Petersburg, May 15.			
Cotton,	74	81	
Tobacco—Lugs,	2 25	2 75	
Leaf,	3 00	6 00	
Fayetteville, May 15.			
Flour,	6 00	7 00	
Salt—(sack),	2 25	2 00	
(bushel),	60	00	
Cotton,	5	74	
Beeswax,	37	28	

Weekly Almanac.			
MAY.			
	Sun	Sun	
	rise	set	
26 Thursday,	4 55	7 8	
27 Friday,	4 55	7 8	
28 Saturday,	4 54	7 8	
29 Sunday,	4 53	7 7	
30 Monday,	4 53	7 7	
31 Tuesday,	4 52	7 8	
1 Wednesday,	4 52	7 8	
MOON'S PHASES.			
New	3 7 30	more	
Full	17 0 44	more	
First	17 0 44	more	
Full	34 4 23	more	

Millborough Academy.
THE Fall session will begin on Thursday the fourteenth of July.
Classical Department, W. J. BINGHAM, Prin.
Mathematical Do. R. W. HUGHES.
English Do. E. J. MURPHY.
The Raleigh Register, Star and Standard will insert once a week for five weeks, May 25. 25-3w

Books Wanted.
ANY person having in his possession, a Book or Books belonging to the Dramatic Society at Chapel Hill, is requested to return the same as soon as possible.
May 21. 25-

Goods! New Goods!

WE invite the attention of our friends and customers to our stock of goods, for the Spring and Summer. They are in part as follows:

Blue, black, brown, and invisible green Cloths and Cassimeres, Lead, brown and drab Merino Cassimeres, Black Camblet, Gambbons, Georgia Nankin and Alpaca Cloth, Satinet, Kentucky Jeanes, Brown Linen and Cotton Drillings, Satin, Fancy Silk & Marseilles Vestings, French, English, American and Furniture Prints, London Gingham, Mouslin de Laines, Challeys, and Printed Muslins, Black Bombazines, colored and black Silks, and Maysone Prints, Lead color and black figured faces, Swiss, Mull, Figured, Striped, and Check Muslins, Jaconet Muslins, Coloured and white Cambrics, Plain and figured Robinetts, Bonnets, Ribbons, and Edgings, Ladies' white, colored, and black silk Gloves and Mitts, Bleached & brown Shirtings & Sheetings, Gum elastic Braces, fancy Stocks, Scarfs, and black Cravats, Umbrellas, and Parasols, Irish Linens, Linen Bosoms and Collars, Fancy Silk, Gauze Dress Handkerchiefs, and Muslin Collars, White and black Hose and half Hose, Ladies' fine Seal skin Slippers and Walking Shoes, Men's Pumps, Boots and Shoes, HATS, Plin, Fur, Brush and Beaver, SADDLERY, Men's best and common Cut-back Trees, Boys' ditto, Columbia and wood Horn Side Trees, Hoggskins and Plush, straining and best cotton Webbing, and Skirting Leather, Morocco Skins, Buckles, Bridle Bits, and Stirrup Irons, White, Red & Black Leads, White Lead in kegs, Indigo, Madder, Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Chrome Green and Yellow, Copperas, ground Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Turpentine and fancy Soaps, Black and Imperial Teas, Copal Varnish, Gum Guaiacum, Gum Myrrh, and Gum Shellac, Coach Varnish, Gunpowder, Salt, Candles, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Molasses, Window Glass, 8 by 10, Putty, Nails, Cotton Yarns, Sole and Upper Leather, Tin Ware of various kinds, and Books, Hardware and Cutlery, China, Queensware, and Glass, &c. &c. &c.

The subscribers offer their goods on reasonable terms. They were selected with great care, and we feel determined to sell at such prices as will suit the times.

E. MURRAY & Co.,
May 24. 25-3wp

Notice.

THE subscribers having qualified at May term of Orange Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, as executors to the last will and testament of MICHAEL HOLT, deceased, hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them, properly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of recovery.

EDWIN M. HOLT, } Ex'rs.
WM. A. CARRIGAN, }

May 25. 25-3w

English Male Academy.

THE subscriber will commence his school on Wednesday the 25th inst. Terms \$100 00.

E. W. PUTNAM.
May 17. 24-2w

To the Public.

THE subscriber has in full operation in his mill "Barrett's Garlick and Small Machine," which cleans Wheat, without waste, from all chaff, and will bring into use the smut and garlick Wheat, that has heretofore been almost useless.

His Carding Machine is in good order under the superintendence of S. S. Clayton, eq. whose skill in carding wool is well known. The highest price will be given for Wheat, Flax Seed, and Wool. A supply of Wool Rolls for sale; and also Flour and Oil.

THOS. W. HOLDEN.
Enos Mills, May 15. 24-

THE GLORIOUS UNCERTAINTY OF THE LAW.

In a certain town in Normandy the authorities (for diverse good reasons thereto moving,) thought proper to issue a proclamation to the effect that none of the worthy inhabitants, under a severe penalty, should stir abroad after sunset without a lantern. Well, it chanced in the very same evening a man was seized and taken incontinent to the dispenser of justice, to be dealt with according to the new law.

"I am exceedingly sorry," said the chief officer recognizing the individual, that a citizen of your respectability and station should be the first to infringe the new regulation."

"I would not willingly do so," said the man coolly.

"Have you not read it?"

"Certainly," replied the captured party, but many have unfortunately misunderstood it. Will Monsieur oblige me by reading it, that I may learn of what I am guilty?"

The officer graciously complied, and after glancing over the verbiage, he said, "I am not at all sure that no inhabitant shall stir abroad after sunset without a lantern, which he certainly delivered with peculiar emphasis, to the admiration of the fellow who had taken the man into custody, and was twirling his fingers, impatient to receive his moiety of the fine."

"I have a lantern, Monsieur, firmly," contended the man, holding it up to view.

"Yes, but there is no candle in it," replied the officer with a smile.

"The proclamation does not mention a candle, I believe, Monsieur," replied the canny fellow, most respectfully.

"A candle—but of course—" began the informer, trembling lest he should lose the fish he had hooked.

"It does not mention a candle, and I contend, Monsieur, that I have not infringed the law," persisted the quibbler.

"The words are, without a lantern—and here it is!"

"Hem!" cried the officer, endeavoring to conceal the confusion occasioned by his defeat by poring over the copy of the proclamation. "I must confess there is an omission, and I am happy to give you the benefit of it. The case is dismissed."

"The informer was not only defeated, but rather alarmed, when the prisoner called to mind a certain act which rendered him, the aforesaid informer, liable to heavy damages for false imprisonment, &c., and the poor fellow was fain to avert the infliction of an action of the law by discharging a certain sum in hard cash to the accused."

But! on the next evening he again encountered his "dread acquaintance," and to his infinite delight, he beheld the same enigmatical lantern in his hand! for on a sudden proclamation had been issued that morning, with the words "that no inhabitant should stir abroad without a lantern and a candle therein."

"The former chuckled at the ignorance of the man who had so coolly victimized him on the preceding night, and with a heart beating with a desire of revenge, and a certain prospect of the restitution of the moiety which he had suffered, he with a sneering politeness requested the honor of his company to the justice room."

"Really, it is impossible to resist the amiable importunity of a gentleman who pays such delicate compliments, and such good coin!" replied the man; and away he walked, clanking good humoredly and joking with his delighted captor.

"What again?" cried the officer.

"I hope Monsieur will do me the honor to remember that my former appearance here was not only against my inclination, but against the law," said the prisoner.

"Really, these proceedings are very vexatious, and—"

"Have you read the proclamation?" interrupted the officer.

"Monsieur did me the favor to read it only last night, and—"

"I will read it again for your edification," replied the officer; and he looked furiously at the informer, who could scarcely contain himself for very joy.

The amended proclamation was read. The accused stood placidly smiling at the significant verbiage; but when the officer read the concluding words "that no inhabitant should stir abroad without a lantern and a candle," he started.

"Hail!" cried the informer, unable longer to restrain his feelings.

"How very, very fortunate!" cried the delinquent, and quickly opening his lantern continued, "Lo! here is a candle. How fortunate!"

"But it is not lighted," exclaimed the informer, with an uncontrollable agitation.

"It is not lighted, nor has it been, as the wick itself proves!"

"Lantern and candle! a lantern and a candle!" repeated the man. "I appeal to the justice of Monsieur, that there was not such a word as lighted candle in any part of that respectable document."

This was a clincher! The parties were completely outwitted; while to abate the fervor of the informer's extraordinary excitement, the man charitably repeated the "bleeding" which he had so effectively performed on the former occasion. Of course, the lawyer lost no time in amending the amended proclamation and inserted lighted before the word "candle."

kindly, admitted him to his table, discoursed with him on the manners of his country. The Emir's daughter also saw and loved him; she made opportunities of conversing with him, and heard that he came from London. He afterwards escaped, and reached England in safety. She determined to follow him. She left her father's house, found a ship sailing to England; and, remembering the name of London, (one or two English words she could pronounce) by repeating it incessantly she at last got to the metropolis. Here she wandered from street to street, exclaiming "Gilbert!" She at last, by chance, reached the street he lived in; a mob accompanied her, which roused the attention of the family, and she was recognized by his servant. Gilbert recognized the Bishop of London on the circumstance, who finding she was desirous of becoming a Christian, advised him to marry her.

He followed his advice, and a fruit of the union was Thomas Becket, the bold Archbishop of Canterbury, whose resistance to Henry the Second, and brutal murder by the tools of that monarch, fill some of the most interesting pages of English history.

PERSEVERANCE AND TRIUMPH.

Some years ago there was a shoemaker boy in the lower part of Cumberland county, New Jersey, who was remarkable for his love of reading. All his leisure hours were employed with a book, while his companions were passing their time in idleness. At last he took his stick and bundle and started for the southwest. Time passed on, and the studious shoemaker continued his studies with unabated zeal. His companions, intent on their amusements, had almost forgotten him; they continued to spend all their earnings and leisure time in idleness and bad company, unheeding by others, unrespected by themselves. And thus they will continue to reap the bitter fruits of misspent youth, a welcome grave close over them, while John Henderson, their fellow apprentice, with the same chance but a higher aim, is now one of Mississippi's honorable representatives in the dignified Senate that ever deliberated.

TO APPRENTICES.

The only way for a young man to prepare for usefulness, is to devote himself to study during his leisure hours. First, be industrious in your business. Never complain that you are obliged to work; but go to work, with alacrity and cheerfulness, and it will become a habit that will make you respected by your employer and the community. Make it your business to see and promote his interest; by taking care of his, you will learn to take care of your own. Second, be industrious in your studies. Few persons can complain of a harder master than Franklin; yet he laid the foundation of his greatness while an apprentice. Success depends not on the amount of leisure you may have, but upon the manner in which it is employed.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA, PERSON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1842.

Cornelius Buchanan, and Joshua Owen & wife Henrietta,

Simon Gentry and wife Martha, David Buchanan, Sally Buchanan, Vina Bringer, Pety Bringer, Israel Edlow and wife Susan, Hinton Buchanan, Hillyard Buchanan, Thomas Mitchell and wife Martha, Lewis Montague and wife Mary, Fredrick Buchanan, Agnes Buchanan, Priscilla Buchanan, Elizabeth Buchanan, and Rosy Buchanan,

It appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that the defendants David Buchanan, Agnes Buchanan, Priscilla Buchanan, Elizabeth Buchanan, and Rosy Buchanan are not residents of this state: It is therefore ordered, that publication be made in the Hillsborough Recorder, for five weeks successively, that unless the said defendants appear at the next term of this Court, to be held for the county of Person, at the court house in Roxborough, on the third Monday in June next, and then and there plead, answer or demur to the same, or it will be set for hearing, and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness Charles Mason, Clerk of said Court, at office, the third Monday of March, 1842.

CHARLES MASON, Clerk.

Price adv. \$5 00.

To all whom it may concern.

WHEREAS a report has been put in circulation, which if uncontradicted by me may be believed by some to my injury; and as I feel that it is due to myself that the refutation should be as extensively circulated as the report, I take this method of making the matter fully understood.

The report is, that I drew up the will of my father, and influenced him to give me and my brother a particular portion of the property, with the intention of cheating and defrauding my sisters out of their just due. This charge is hard to bear; and, as God is my judge, I am innocent. The coat that has been thrown upon me does not fit at all, and for that reason I endeavor to return it to the right owner. The following certificate, from those who were interested in the matter and had the best opportunity of knowing the truth of the charge, must satisfy every honest mind of my innocence.

JOHN W. LATTA.

We, the undersigned legates, who contended against the will of our father, Thomas Latta, deceased, do most solemnly and honestly protest to the public, that we never had the least thought that our brother, John W. Latta, did influence, or try to influence, our father to make or sign over his property for the purpose of cheating us out of our rights. Those of us who live together in the family, are willing to testify at any time that our brother was opposed to drawing our father's will, but that he drew it merely to satisfy his father, and according to his direction.

Elizabeth Latta, Elender Latta, Jane Latta, Arrena Latta, Amelia Latta, Mary Long, Rachel Latta, George Long.

May 17. 24 30

BLANKS for sale at this Office.

Notice.

THE firm of MEBANE & TURNER being this day dissolved by mutual consent, they request all those indebted to the concern to come forward and settle their accounts forthwith, without further notice, as money is greatly wanted. We hope none will except themselves from this notice.

MEBANE & TURNER.

April 18. 30—

The business will hereafter be conducted by the subscriber. He would return his thanks to the public for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the firm, and hopes for a continuance of the same.

JAMES MEBANE, Jr.

April 18. 30—

NEW GOODS.

Strayhorn & Nichols,

HAVING removed to the corner store formerly occupied by Mickle & Norwood, are now receiving their stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS.

consisting of every variety usually brought to this market, which they offer unusually low for cash, or on a short credit to punctual dealers.

April 20. 30—

WATCHES and Jewellery.

LEMUEL LYNCH has the pleasure of announcing to his friends and the public generally, that he has received from Philadelphia a neat assortment of JEWELLERY, consisting in part of

Gold and Silver Lever Watches, and plain Verge Watches, Gold guard and fob Keys, Fine Gold Rings, Breast Pins and Earrings, Silver Pencils, and Leads to suit, Silver Thimbles, Gold Hearts and Crosses, A rich assortment of Silver and Steel Spectacles, to suit all ages, Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Salt Spoons, and Butter Knives, Rogers' superior Knives and Scissors, Silver Ear and Tooth Picks, Money Purses, and Tooth Brushes, Gold Shirt Buttons, Steel and Gilt Watch Keys and Chains, Silk-Braid, and Elastic Guards for Watches, Gold Barrel Lockets, Coral, Gilt Lockets,

Watches and Clocks of all descriptions cleaned and repaired in his accustomed superior style.

May 4. 30—

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are earnestly requested to call and settle their dues immediately.

LEMUEL LYNCH.

May 4. 30—

IMPORTANT WORK.

NOW IN THE COURSE OF PUBLICATION A DICTIONARY OF

Arts, Manufactures, and Mines,

Containing a clear exposition of their Principles and Practice.

By ANDREW URE, M.D., F.R.S., M.G.S., M.A.S., Lond. Mem. Acad. N.S. Philad., S. Ph. Soc. N. Germ. Haunc. Mulh., &c.

THIS is unquestionably the most popular work of the kind ever published, and a book admirably adapted to the wants of all classes of the community. The following are the important objects to which the learned author endeavors to accomplish:

1st To instruct the Manufacturer, Metallurgist and Tradesman in the principle of their respective processes, as to render them, in reality, the masters of their business; and, to emancipate them from a state of bondage to such as are two commonly governed by blind prejudice and a vicious routine.

2dly To afford Merchants, Brokers, Drysalers, Druggists, and all classes of the Revenue characteristic descriptions of the commodities which pass through their hands.

3dly By exhibiting some of the finest developments of Chemistry and Physics, to lay open an excellent practical school to students of these kindred sciences.

4thly To teach Capitalists, who may be desirous of placing their funds in some productive branch of industry, to select judiciously, among plausible claimants.

5thly To enable gentlemen of the Law to become well acquainted with the nature of these patent schemes, which are so apt to give rise to litigation.

6thly To present to legislators such a clear exposition of the staple manufactures, as may decide them on enacting laws which obstruct industry, or cherish one branch of it to the injury of many others.

And lastly, to give the general reader, in terms of Intellectual Cultivation, views of many of the noblest achievements of Science, illustrating those grand transformations of matter to which Great Britain and the United States owe their permanent wealth, rank and power among the nations of the earth.

The late statistics of every important object of Manufacture are given from the best, and usually from official authority at the end of each article.

The work will be printed on the 2d London Edition, which sells for \$12 a copy. It will be put on good paper, in a new breviter type, and will make about 1200 8vo pages. It will be issued in twenty-one semi-monthly numbers, in covers, at 25 cents each, payable on delivery.

[To any person sending us five dollars, at one time in advance, we will forward the numbers, by mail, post paid, as soon as they come from the press.]

To suitable agents this affords a rare opportunity, as we can put the work to them on terms extraordinarily favorable. In every manufacturing town, and every village, throughout the United States and Canada, subscribers may be obtained with the greatest facility. Address post paid, La Roy Sunderland, 120, Fulton street, New York.

To every editor who gives this advertisement entire 12 insertions, we will forward to order one copy of the whole work, provided the paper containing this notice be sent to the New York Warehouse, New York.

Feb. 12, 1842. 31—

Buffalo Spring.

THE subscribers having made considerable additions to their improvements since last season, are now prepared to accommodate an increased number of visitors.

SHELTON & KENNON.

Buffalo Springs, Mecklenburg Co., Va. May 3, 1842.

P. S. For particular information with regard to the Buffalo Spring, see hand bills. S. & K. May 3. 33—

Groceries! Groceries!

A Fresh Supply.

THE subscribers have just received a fresh supply of GROCERIES, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold low for cash. Those who wish to procure good articles on very reasonable terms, are respectfully requested to give them a call. Their stock is comprised in part of the following:

50 bags Coffee, including Rio, Java, &c. Pearl Ashes Brimstone Spanish Brown Sugar Willet's Scotch Snuff "Cabo's" Prussian Blue Venetian Red Nutmegs Fig Blue Camwood Herring Salt Bar Iron, assorted Steel Hoop Iron Sheet Shear Cut Nails, assorted Mould-boards Castings Weeding Hoes Spades and Shovels Axes Forks Polished Trace Chains Best Chewing Tobacco Spanish Cigars Saponated Soap Tallow Candles Sperm Spanish Indigo Madder White Lead, in kegs Dry White Lead "Red Lead Spice Black Pepper Ground & Race Ginger Cloves Camphor Nutmeg Salt Petre Alum Epsom Salts Glauber Salts Copperas Ground Log-Wood Lamp Black Feathers, Beeswax, and Tallow, will be received as cash.

MICKLE & NORWOOD.

April 5. 18—

VERY CHEAP!!

As the subscriber intends to continue the business at the old stand of Parker & Nelson, he would take this method to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of

Fall and Winter GOODS,

which he will sell very cheap for cash, or on credit to punctual dealers. His stock comprises, in part, the following:

Superior wool-dyed Black CLOTHS, Do. do. Blue do. Do. do. Invisible Green, do. Do. Brown, and Drab, do. Do. Steel mixed do.

Beaver and Pilot Cloth, Cloaks and Overcoats, Flannel Casimires, Satinets, Kentucky Jakes, Kerseys, Silk, Satin, and Merino VESTINGS.

Merino Gloves, Shirts, and Drawers, Stocks, Cravats, Shirt Collars, Bosoms, White and Green Mackinaw Blankets, Whinney & Rose do.

Jackonet and French Muslin, Figured, striped, and plain Silks, Black and blue-black do. French, English and American Prints, Black, figured, and plain Mouselin de Lanes and Challies, Black and blue-black Bombazines, French and English Merinoes, Silk and Mouselin de Lanes Dress Handkerchiefs, Paglioni, Rob Roy, and Plaid Shawls, Long Lawn, Hemstitch and Lawn Cambric Handkerchiefs, Damask and Bird-eye Diaper, Bleached and brown Table Covers, Irish Linen, black and brown Holland, Worked Collars, Edgings and Insertings, Florence and Straw Braid, Silk and Cotton Bonnets, Hoods, Flowers, Bonnet Ribbons, Umbrellas, &c.

ALSO, Beaver, Fur, Brush and Wool HATS, Gentlemen's and Boy's Fur, Cloth, and Hair CAPS, Gentlemen's pegged and sewed Boots and Shoes, Coarse Broghans, Ladies' Leather and Morocco Shoes and Slippers, Do. Gaiter Boots, Boys and Misses Boots and Shoes, Glass, Queensware, Crockery, and Stone Ware, Hardware and Cutlery, Chocolate, Mace, Cloves, Molasses, Lard and Brown Sugar, Black and Green Teas, Powder, Shot, Nails, Window Glass, White Lead and other Paints, &c. &c. and all other articles usually brought to this market.

WILLIAM NELSON.

November 23. 01—

Piano Forte & Music STORE,

Petersburg, Va.

CHS. BERG & CO. have received during the present week TEN PIANO FORTES, among which is a six and a half Octave Piano Forte, a very superior one to any ever seen here. They have now on hand a very large stock, and would respectfully request those Ladies and Gentlemen of Hillsborough and Environs who are in want of Pianos, to call and see them and try them; and they will be convinced of their superiority to any other manufacture. We will give a written warranty as to their durability and keeping in tune longer than any other.

They have also on hand a large assortment of MUSIC of the latest publication for Piano and Guitar, Strings of all sorts, best Violins, Flutes, Accordions, all kinds of Brass Instruments for Military Bands, Drums of all sizes, &c. &c.

C. Berg & Co. would respectfully recommend their assortment of Piano and Music to Principals and Teachers of Schools. Any order shall be faithfully and promptly attended to.

For the convenience of purchasers in North Carolina, Doctor Watson of Oxford, having kindly consented to act as our Agent, has now on hand some of our instruments. We shall shortly establish agencies in other parts of North Carolina, knowing that whenever our Pianos become known they will be preferred to any other.

July 13. 89—

Saddling Business.

THE subscribers, having established themselves in Hillsborough, one door below the Printing Office, would respectfully announce to the public that they have on hand a large and complete assortment of all the articles in their line of business, viz:

Saddles, Bridles, Martingales, Carriage, Gig, and Carryall Harness, Trunks, (both wood and iron frames), Carriage, Sulkey, Drover's, Trug and Wagon Whips, Collars of all kinds, Saddle Bags, Travelling Bags, and Buffalo Robes.

A fine and large assortment of Bits, Stirrup Irons, Spurs, &c. &c.

All orders for the manufacture of articles, for repairing &c. done at the shortest notice, and in the best style.

They promise that no exertion on their part shall be spared to give satisfaction to the public; and earnestly request the favour of a trial.

HOOKER & D. PHILLIPS.

January 5. 05—

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines.

THESE Medicines are in debt for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and ending them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHENIX BITTERS have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefited, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautiful philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly retarding around them, and to remove the hardened mass which collect in the convolutions of the small intestine. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such clogged masses behind as to produce habitual constipation, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhoea, with its imminent dangers. The fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudice of these well informed men against quick medicines, or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons.

The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, has thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia, Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill temper, Anxiety, Langour and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhoea, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scoury, Ulcers, inveterate Sores, Scrofula Eruptions, and Red Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy and other disagreeable Complexions, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In Fever and Ague, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by any thing that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

Moffat's Medical Manual; designed as a Domestic Guide to Health. This little pamphlet, edited by Wm B. M. F. 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining, in a fully Mr. M. F.'s theory of disease, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the means thereof. Price 25 cents. For sale by a host of agents generally.

These valuable Medicines are for sale at the Office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

D. HEARTT, Agent.

May 20. 22—

Disease a Unit.

THE simple, yet how wise, how good and beautiful are the laws of nature! Simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the creation. The mighty world which rolls in space in every degree of velocity and direction are all governed by

ATTRACTION OF MATTER TO MATTER.

This principle governs the human body. Dr. Brandreth's Vegetable Life Pills structure all impurities of the blood to the bowels, which organ expels them from the body. Attraction and disease are both units. All accidents of infections only effect the body in proportion as they occasion impurity of the blood.

The bowels for instance are coarcted—this most important organ is closed—the consequence is a great accumulation of impurities, which, as they cannot get out by their usual passage, are forced into the blood, occasioning impurity of the blood. Thus Fevers, Cholera, Rheumatism, Coughs and Colds are often produced. But let Dr. Brandreth's Pills be used in such doses as will effectually evacuate the bowels, and health is restored at once.

Hot weather, by occasioning debility, produces impurity of blood, from which arises Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, cramps in the bowels, feebleness, pain in the back and hip-joints, headache, &c. &c. These unpleasant complaints are speedily removed by a few doses of Dr. Brandreth's Pills, which soon restore health by purifying the blood.

Grief, great anxieties of mind, much watching, fear, bad food, intemperance, residence near marshy land, tend in a very powerful degree to promote impurity of the blood, which soon shows itself in Erysipelas, consumption, epileptic fits, apoplexy, scurvy, fever and ague, derangement of the stomach and bowels, all which symptoms will soon be removed by purifying the blood with the Dr. Brandreth's Pills. Small pox, scarlet fever, putrid fevers, even spotted fever, and fevers of all kinds, are propagated only by those whose blood is in a state of impurity, these maladies are mild or violent according as the blood is charged with impurities previous to the infection being received, and never attack those whose blood is in a state of purity. The Dr. Brandreth's Pills, by purifying the blood, soon cure these maladies; in fact the Pills go at once to collect all the causes of these complaints, which are brought by their health-restoring powers to the bowels, and so removed out of the body, leaving the blood pure and healthy.

Fractures, bruises, &c. &c. produce impurity of the blood by occasioning a derangement of the general health. If Dr. Brandreth's Pills are not used so as to prevent an accumulation of humors in these bowels, the humors pass into the blood, and soon find their way to the weak part, i. e. the local injury, and are likely soon to produce inflammation, often mortification of the part. Whereas were the Dr. Brandreth's Pills used daily after an injury had been done to the body, nothing would go to the injured part but what was necessary for its perfect restoration. Often when a bone has been broken and this advice has been followed, it has got well in a quarter the usual time. It would be well for those exposed to dangers to consider this subject, its adoption might save their bodies from mutilation, might even save their lives.

Ulcers are produced by impurity of the blood, the part where it breaks out had in days gone by been injured, and therefore its powers of life could not repel the impurity of the blood when it settled upon it. Soon the acidity or seorcity exoritates the fibres and opens the ulcers. Here we have a drain or outlet open for the bad humors, for the impurity of the blood to pass out of the body. Salves and all kinds of applications are applied to it, but it does not get well. But let Dr. Brandreth's Pills be used, say four or six of them to be taken daily, the Pills will open another drain, i. e. the bowels; the bad humors contained in the blood will thus be discharged from the body by their natural outlet, and none will be left to keep up the irritation and burning in the ulcer, and it will get well. In like manner are white swellings, anastal enlargements, liver complaints, gravel, salt rheum, diseases of the prostate gland, cured by abstracting from the blood all impurities from the blood. All persons who do not feel well should use these Pills. No man was ever sick long whose blood was kept pure. No man can be in good health if his blood be impure.

Agents are appointed in every county in the state, for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's Pills. Each agent has an engraved certificate of agency, signed B. Brandreth, M. D.

The following gentlemen have been appointed agents for the sale of Dr. Brandreth's Pills: Dennis Hearty, Hillsborough. Stedman & Ramsay, Pittsborough. Humphreys & Gailher, Lexington. Joseph H. Stedman, Midway, Davidson. James B. McDade, Chapel Hill. J. M. A. Drake, Ashboro, Randolph. John R. Brown, Privilege, Do. G. A. Mebane, Mason Hall, Orange. E. & W. Smith, Alamance, Guilford. J. & R. Sloan, Greensborough. James Johnson, Wentworth, Do. Wood & Neal, Madison, Do. J. W. Burton, Co. Leaksville, Do. Owen M. Alet, Yanceyville, Caswell. J. R. Callum, Milton, Do.

May 10. 23-12m

Notice.

Application will be made to the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, for a division of the county of Orange.

MANY VOTERS.

March 16. 15—

Mattresses,

EITHER Double or Single, made to order—an article of great comfort, either in summer or winter. Orders left at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder will be duly attended to.

July 24. 80—

Job Printing.

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

FIFTY CENTS IF PAID IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as continuing it until discontinued. And no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. Advertisements not exceeding sixteen lines, one dollar for the first, and twenty-five cents for each subsequent insertion; longer ones in proportion. Four advertisements twenty-five percent higher. A discount of 33 1/3 per cent. will be made to advertisers by the year.